EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

58

RECENT CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1871.

XII
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Recent Correspondence with Her Majesty's Consul and Acting Consul at Zanzibar on the subject of the Slave Trade.

No. 1.

Consul Churchill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24, 1871.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 17, 1870.*

IN accordance with the advice tendered to Seyed Burgash by me some time back, his Highness has addressed letters announcing his accession to Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Argyll, to your Lordship, the Governor-General of India, and the Governor of Bombay, and has sent these letters to me for transmission to their destinations.

His Highness having furnished me with copies of his letters, I am in a position to know that he confines himself to the announcement of his accession to the throne vacated by his brother Majid, and to his acceptance of the agreement that passed between his late father and the British Government. I presume he refers to the Commercial Treaty of 1839, but he is not at all clear on this point, and I have called upon him to state plainly what he means. This will form the subject of a separate despatch.

I have in the meantime the honour to transmit, herewith inclosed, the letter addressed to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar, to Earl Granville.

(Translation.)

IN the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Abounding salutations and multitudinous greetings are offered to his Excellency, the noble of nobles, the pride of his peers, the most honourable, the most illustrious, the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the part of the Majesty of England, Granville, the sun of whose prosperity may God guard, and the crescent of whose glory may He protect; and may he never cease to be a goal of men's aspirations, with perfect happiness and good fortune! Amen!

And then. Well, the incentive to the inditement of these characters is that on the eleventh day of the month Rajab (6th October), our brother Majid, son of Seyed, attained to the mercy of God. This is the way of the world, the path of the living. And after his decease we mounted the throne of his dominions, Zanzibar and its dependencies, under the will of God, whose name be extolled!

[illegible] we will verily remain constant in loyalty to the tenor of the corre- [illegible] between the life of our lord and father Seyed, son of Sultan, and [illegible]

[illegible] fifteenth day of the month of Rajab, in the year 1287 (10th October,

From the loving Friend,
(Signed) BURGASH, *Son of Seyed.*

No. 2.

Mr. Churchill to the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

(Extract.) *Zanzibar, December 5, 1870.*

THE spirit of animosity displayed by Seyed Burgash in the beginning of his reign against this Agency is far from having subsided. Nor is the correspondence that has taken place between His Highness and myself since the last mail calculated to bring about a good understanding between Zanzibar and the British Government, except on the principle that the worst of evils will bring about its own remedy.

It was difficult at the outset to foresee the line of policy His Highness would choose. Some thought him a devoted ally to fanaticism, others were disposed to believe that he would ultimately make room for Azan bin Ghis as Imam of Muscat and Zanzibar. One thing, however, was evident—namely, that it was not through British influence he wished to hold his own; for no sooner was he firmly established in the Zanzibar Sultanate than he immediately repudiated the pledges he had made the day before to the British Agent. By this policy it was thought he would make friends of the majority of the wealthy Arabs of Zanzibar, who have all, more or less, an interest in the maintenance of the Slave Trade, and would prepare the minds of the people of Oman to accept him as a supporter of their slaving intercourse with this Coast.

With regard to England, the programme is to repudiate the acts of Seyed Majid as connected with the Slave Trade, to protest against the proceedings of the navy, firmly to oppose the making of a new Slave Trade Treaty, to thwart the British Agent, to curtail as much as possible his authority in Zanzibar, and to proceed in that direction as far as they can with impunity. Acting up to this policy, his Highness began by setting aside all titles in use in official correspondence in addressing the Political Agent. His first letter began by "This is our answer to Churchill, the British Agent." To parry this blow, which was meant to show the Arabs his little concern for the British Representative, I had but to tell his Highness that I should have to adopt a similar form in addressing him. The day after his accession, in full assembly and in the presence of Dr. Kirk, whom I had sent on business, his Highness, referring to the letter I had brought from Lord Clarendon, in which the Sultan was told plainly that his independence was in peril if he did not act up to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, he denied the authenticity of the letter, thus implying that I had fabricated it, and pointed to the want of his Lordship's seal as a proof of his assertion. On another occasion, referring to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, he observed, in a towering voice, that he was not under his orders, and did not know nor care for the man.

It was difficult, I must confess, to keep one's temper under daily trials of this nature, but I considered that Her Majesty's Government would be better enabled to deal with the facts before them if I maintained the relations between the two Governments on a distant, though dignified, footing, calculated to show him that his proceedings were to be judged by a higher authority than his own.

The correspondence that ensued will give his Excellency the Governor in Council a true notion of the man, and the policy that he purposes following. He will not recognize his predecessor's proclamations, by which, at various times, considerable impediments were put to the Slave Trade in the Zanzibar dominions, but will do what he considered to be right, reserving to himself the appreciation thereof.

He will enter into no new Treaty engagements, "having had enough, and more than enough," of the old ones; he has obstinately refused to do justice to the slightest reclamation proceeding from this Agency, to a degree that no Hindee will come near the Consulate, and Arabs carrying on any intercourse with me are marked men, if they are not thrust into the fort immediately; even the late Queen of Mohilla has been ordered to leave the Zanzibar dominions for having paid me an official visit. He has tried to bribe the interpreter and servants of the Agency to learn what I purposed doing, and nothing could exceed his joy when he heard that my health was giving way [illegible] influence of the climate.

Such, Sir, is the state of things in Zanzibar, and it remains for H[illegible] ment to determine what course they purpose taking with the man [illegible] except by being forced to it.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Mr. Churchill to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir, *Zanzibar, October* 14, 1870.

I BELIEVE I am not far wrong in asserting that I am now the only foreign Representative in Zanzibar who has not yet received official intimation of your acceptance of the Treaties and Conventions signed by your predecessors Seyed Saeed and Seyed Majid. I am willing to attribute this apparent neglect to the fact of your having had many important matters to attend to since your Highness' accession to the Throne; but I shall be glad to be put in a position to convey to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, the assurance of your Highness that you consider the Treaties and Conventions entered into by your immediate predecessors as valid as if they had been signed by yourself, and their proclamations and declarations as equally binding on yourself.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Mr. Churchill to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir, *Zanzibar, October* 17, 1870.

I HAVE taken cognizance of the contents of your letter of the 16th instant, written n reply to mine of the 14th. I fail to see in your Highness' letter to me, or in those ddressed to Her Majesty's Government, a recognition of the Treaty engagements made y your predecessors, Seyed Saeed and Seyed Majid; and your Highness' apparent sitation in endorsing the declarations and proclamations issued at various times by your te brother, tend to show Her Majesty's Government that they must not count upon you a friend to their policy; and it is with the object of giving you an opportunity to do way with such an impression that I now do myself the honour of addressing you. In our Highness' reply you will be so good as to state clearly that you accept all the Treaties nd Conventions made by your predecessors with the British Government as if they had oeen signed by yourself; and that you consider all declarations and proclamations issued by them at the instance of Her Majesty's Government as binding on yourself. Her Majesty's Government are far from being satisfied with those Treaties, and I am prepared to ask for a modification of them; but, as a preliminary step, after your Highness' accession to the Throne, it is urgent that you begin by recognizing the acts of your predecessors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar, to Mr. Churchill.

(Translation.)

Sir,

WE have received your letter of the 28th Rejib (24th October), and have likewise understood the contents of your two previous letters. You say that no answer has reached you; but we had told our friend Ali bin Saleh that we had much business. On the receipt of your last communication, however, it has become necessary to reply to you: know, therefore, oh, my friend, that we recognize the Treaties entered into between our father Seyed Saeed bin Sultan and the British Government; but as to the declarations and proclamations that you say were made by our brother Majid, tell us of them, that we d proceed with our eyes open and think over the matter; and with regard to the position of the Hindees you will receive our reply.

Written on the 28th Rejib, 1287 (24th October, 1870).

This from Friend BURGASH BIN SAEED.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Mr. Churchill to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, October 26, 1870.

Sir,

YOUR Highness' letter of the 24th instant duly reached me. The hesitation therein displayed to confirm the pledges and agreements of your predecessors as regards the British Government, shows me clearly that your Highness is labouring under an erroneous impression as to the importance I attach to the recognition of the acts in question. I therefore think it proper to explain to you that if I have asked you to confirm the acts of Seyed Saeed, and Seyed Majid, it is merely because it is customary for a successor to confirm or renew the Treaties and Agreements concluded by his predecessors, and because your doing so would obviate discussion in future, which could lead to no good result. Your Highness' declining to confirm the engagements entered into by Seyed Saeed and Seyed Majid, will by no means release you from the obligations under which you are of observing the lawful Conventions by which your predecessors may have transferred any rights to Her Majesty's Government, for what is done with validity by one Prince cannot be annulled by his successor. Those obligations are laid down in the law of nations; and every Power party to an Agreement has the right to enforce the fulfilment. Her Majesty's Government would thence be justified in requiring the fulfilment by you of all compacts made Seyed Saeed and Seyed Majid, whether you have confirmed them or not.

Your Highness requests me to enumerate the various declarations by which Her Majesty's Government have acquired any rights in the Zanzibar dominions. My reply to this requisition is, that if you will be so good as to refer to the archives of the State you will find them all recorded therein. In this despatch I shall therefore confine myself to the mention of only a few of those declarations.

In the time of Seyed Saeed, a declaration was made by his late Highness, dated the 6th May, 1850, to the effect that Her Majesty's cruisers could enter the creeks, rivers, and harbours in the Zanzibar dominions, lying between Songa Manara and Toughe, and seize all dhows engaged in the Slave Trade. This concession was not incorporated in the Agreement of the 2nd October, 1845, made with a view to suppressing the Slave Trade, but it is, nevertheless, as binding as the Treaty itself; and Her Majesty's Government would never suffer its being annulled by your Highness.

One of the first agreements made between Seyed Saeed's successors and the British Government was, that Seyed Thaweyne and Seyed Majid having referred their dispute with reference to succession to the arbitrament of the Governor-General of India, they would abide by his Excellency's decision. It is needless for me to say, that by Lord Canning's decision the Treasury of Zanzibar was held to pay to the Treasury of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 dollars. That award is still in force, and you are consequently liable to pay the said subsidy, together with its arrears.

Later, on the 1st January, 1864, Seyed Majid, with a view to carrying out the policy inaugurated by his father, the late Seyed Saeed, namely, of co-operating with Her Majesty's Government in suppressing the Slave Trade carried on between Zanzibar and the Arabian coast, engaged to stop the transport of slaves in the Zanzibar dominions during the monsoon, that is, from the 1st January to the 30th April of each year, and gave permission to Her Majesty's cruisers to seize all dhows carrying slaves during that period, even were it in the port of Zanzibar itself. The Proclamation containing this decision was communicated to Her Majesty's Government, through Colonel Playfair, in the form of a concession. This likewise is obligatory on Seyed Majid's successors, as it was made by the Government of Zanzibar to the British Government; and it was lawful for Seyed Majid to make that concession. In due time I shall do myself the honour to call upon you to confirm this concession by the issue of the necessary instructions to the Governors along the coast, warning your subjects of the liability under which they will be, of having their dhows and slaves seized if they do not cease transporting slaves coastwise during the prohibited season.

Further Proclamations, dated the 29th Rebbi al Akhir, 1279, 20th Rebbi al Akhir, 1280, and 20th Rejib, 1280, relate likewise to the Slave Trade. All these, and many more, your Highness has doubtless had laid before you. They will all, under your Highness' responsibility, have to be acted up to; but what I now wish more particularly to bring to your enlightened notice is the letter of Seyed Majid addressed to me on the 13th Rebbi, utthani 1284, by which his Highness pledged himself to make further very considerable concessions to Her Majesty's Government if he were released from the obligation of paying the subsidy to Muscat. On my return from England, as you may be aware, I was authorized by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform Seyed

Majid that I had a well-grounded hope that orders would soon be sent from India, by which the award of the Governor-General of India, with reference to the payment of the said subsidy, would cease to exist. This information was conveyed to Seyed Majid during his lifetime, and it was settled that the Memorandum that I had the honour of submitting to his Highness as the basis of a new Treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar should be examined and discussed; unfortunately, his Highness' declining health, and, later, his demise, prevented me from pressing the matter; but now there is no reason for any further delay, and I beg your Highness will appoint some one of your officers to discuss with me, point by point, the various clauses of the new Treaty.

Your Highness may rest assured that the Slave Trade now unfortunately carried on between Africa and the Mussulman States of Asia will sooner or later be brought to a close, and it is the earnest wish of Her Majesty's Government that this should be done without causing any injury either to the Zanzibar State or to those of Arabia, but if it cannot be suppressed otherwise, I have reason to believe that such minor considerations will not be taken into account by Her Majesty's Government. The less hesitation, therefore, your Highness brings in the discussion of this question the better it will be for you and for the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar to Mr. Churchill.

(After compliments.)
Translation.)

YOUR letter has reached us. You say that we have shown hesitation in accepting .e acts of our predecessors with reference to the British Government; and have we not ufficient reason to hesitate? How should it be otherwise, when our late brother Majid ent an Embassy from Zanzibar to London, and it remained there thirty-nine days without eceiving a reply; no, nor has one reached unto this day, on a subject which involved in no way the interests of Her Majesty's Government, which ever way it was decided, and now can you then blame us for deferring to give you a few days, and taking our time to think?

We acknowledge the Treaties, and the letter that you put forward as having been written by our father Seyed Saeed bin Sultan, but as to the acts of our brother Majid in putting a stop to the transport of slaves during the monsoon, and the declarations and proclamations issued by him, none of them constitute new Treaty engagements, but were simply made with the concurrence of the British Government, and as a safeguard against the kidnapping of his subjects' slaves and their children from Zanzibar and other localities. When the time comes we likewise will do what is right, and will punish such as deserve punishment.

You wish us to give further orders to our subjects, so that they should stop the transport of slaves during the monsoon; but, please God, it will not be long before Her Majesty's cruizers will be relieved from this trouble, and our subjects from spoliation, for most of them have taken French protection, and are now quiet, and we also shall be spared their complaints of the oppression of the British Government towards them.

With regard to what you say relative to the subsidy of 40,000 dollars awarded by the Governor-General of India, we are bound by it; but God forbid that the Governor-General should force us to do that which would weaken us and strengthen our enemy, for the Government of Muscat has changed, and has passed out of the hands of our brother Thoweynee and his successors into other hands. We trusted that the British Government would not insist on our paying the subsidy to the son of our brother Thoweynee, but, instead of that, you now address us and menace us with the payment of the arrears of this subsidy. We certainly did not expect this of you.

Now you propose that we should send some one to you to discuss with you the terms of a new Treaty, but it is unnecessary to discuss the one actually in existence, and the trouble resulting therefrom is quite enough for us, and more than enough.

With reference to your observations relative to the Slave Trade, namely, that the British Government will suppress it between Zanzibar and the Mussulman States, without injury to Zanzibar, we say that that is precisely what we would wish Her Majesty's Government to do, for our dominions are small and their inhabitants poor, and we trust the British Government will not in accordance with what you state to us. As to all

successors being bound to sign the Treaties entered into by their prececessors, our trust is in God and in the Treaties now in existence between the British Government and our late father Saeed bin Sultan.

Written on this the 12th Shaban, 1287 (6th November, 1870).

From your Friend BURGASH BIN SAEED.

Inclosure 6 in No. 2.

Mr. Churchill to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Extract.) *Zanzibar, November* 10, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's letter of the 12th Shaban (6th November). I shall not here enter into all its details. On the whole it is a fair sketch of the policy your Highness proposes to follow with regard to Her Majesty's Government, and as such I shall do myself the honour to forward it home.

I shall here only record the grief with which I see a reference made to what your Highness is pleased to call the "spoliation" of your subjects by Her Majesty's navy, when the Zanzibar Government has been repeatedly called upon to state their grievances, and told that those grievances would be entertained if found to be just. That errors have been committed by Her Majesty's Navy no one will deny; but you have no right to call those errors by an expression which conveys the sense of robbery, when they are not sanctioned by Government, and when Government tells you that your subjects shall receive compensation if their claims are proved.

Your Highness is pleased to say that you have enough, and more than enough, of th old Treaties with Great Britain, to think of making a new one. I understand from th that all negotiations for the improvement of the present state of affairs with you are usele Is Her Majesty's Government to conclude from this statement that the presence of British Agent in Zanzibar can lead to no further good result, but, on the contrary, to a angry feeling between the two Governments? If these are your Highness's sentiments, yo would, perhaps, be good enough to say so, and by this means a great deal of unnecessar correspondence would be obviated.

If your Highness will look back into the history of your country and your own dynasty you will find that it was your own father who solicited of the British Government th presence of a British Agent at his Court. You will see from that history that many a time would the Imamat of Muscat have fallen to the ground had it not been for the powerful hand of England that came to rescue it. I will say nothing of the aid your brother Majid received at the hands of Great Britain in times of rebellion. Your immediate predecessors never complained of the weight of England's friendship, and yet their joint reigns extended over sixty years. You, Seyed Burgash, have now been on the throne scarcely a month, and you complain of your subjects being spoliated by the British navy, and say that the Treaties signed by your father are more than you can bear. Shall I, then, convey this sentiment to Her Majesty's Government, and advise them, under the circumstances, to withdraw the agency from Zanzibar, and leave your Highness to your own devices?

Her Majesty's Government are not ignorant of the difficulties attending the suppression of the Slave Trade, and their wish is to suppress this trade, as I said before, with as little injury to the state of Zanzibar as possible. With that object in view they have proposed a new Slave Trade Treaty, by which your interests would be protected, and the object contemplated by the British Government would be effected. If, without looking into the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, you reject them, as you appear to do, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to see by what means they will attain their object independently of Zanzibar and her Sovereign; but, if you examine the terms proposed, you will perceive that, far from wishing to increase the difficulties attending the suppression of the Slave Trade, Her Majesty's Government have made it their study to propose the adoption of measures that will affect none but those engaged in the Slave Trade, carried on between this coast and the coast of Arabia, which you, as well as your predecessors, have pledged yourself to oppose.

[No reply was given to this letter.—H. A. C.]

No. 3.

Consul Churchill to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24, 1871.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, December* 12, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 12th instant, addressed to the Bombay Government, relative to my sudden departure from Zanzibar on account of ill health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Mr. Churchill to the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, *Zanzibar, December* 12, 1870.

IT is with regret that I have to report the necessity under which I am of once more quitting my post in ill health under medical certificate, and so soon after my return to Zanzibar, but my old complaint, brought on by the pernicious climate of this place has broken out with renewed intensity, and my only safety is a quick departure.

I leave in charge Dr. Kirk, who has already so ably filled the post of Acting Political Agent and Consul during my first leave. It is needless for me to say that I could not leave the Agency in better hands, and I hope that when the time comes for me to resign my appointment, for my health will not warrant my return to Zanzibar, his valuable services will be taken into consideration by the Government of Bombay, and that he may obtain the appointment. Indeed he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the people and the country, and I may say without hesitation that Government could have no better servant for the post.

I shall proceed with all possible speed to England to report myself to the India Office, and if, in the opinion of the Medical Board I can no longer serve in India, I shall then resign and solicit of the Government the grant of a year's pay, the gratification accorded by the Regulations to Uncovenanted Servants who have served under fifteen years and whose health does not permit them to serve any longer in India; and I trust that whatever may have been my demerits and shortcomings during the time I have been in active service under the Government of India, it may be recognized by my being granted the full gratification that I have at least done my best to please, and this, sometimes, under the most trying circumstances.

I may be permitted to add that I cherish a hope that my recent conduct with regard to political matters in Zanzibar may meet with the full approval of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, whose commendation it has always been my earnest aim to merit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. CHURCHILL.

No. 4.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received January 24, 1871.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, December* 12, 1870.

I REGRET to report that Mr. Churchill, who four months ago took up his post as Agent and Consul after an absence on sick leave in Europe, has again fallen into such a state of health as to render necessary immediate removal from this place, as affording the only chance of recovery.

Having thus again taken charge of the office of Agent and Consul, I have respectfully to suggest that my having done so may be duly notified, in order to avoid those technical questions that formerly arose as to the validity of certain acts done by me while acting as duly gazetted Agent to the Government of Bombay, but without a similar official recognition in my capacity as Consul under your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 5.

Earl Granville to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 21, 1871.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th of December 1871, reporting the departure of Mr. Churchill fron Zanzibar on account of ill-health, and that the affairs of the Consulate have been left in your charge as Acting Consul during his absence, I have to acquaint you that I recognize your acting in that capacity provided the Bombay Government see no objection thereto.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 6.

Earl Granville to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 9, 1871.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Highness's letter announcing the death of the late Sultan, your brother, Said Majid, and your succession to the throne of Zanzibar; and while congratulating your Highness in the name of Her Majesty's Government upon your accession to this dignity, I am deputed to express their deep regret at the loss of a faithful and valuable ally to this country in the person of Said Majid.

Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that your Highness intends to observe faithfully the Treaties and engagements concluded from time to time between Her Majesty and your Highness's predecessors; and your Highness's loyal adherence to this promise will serve to consolidate the existing bonds of friendship between our two countries, which it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to render firm and lasting.

Your Highness is aware that it is Her Majesty's earnest wish to assist in suppressing the Traffic in Slaves which is still carried on in your Highness's dominions, and Her Majesty's Agent at Zanzibar is instructed to make certain proposals to you with this object, and also with the view of providing better security for the protection of innocent traders.

I earnestly recommend these proposals, which are dictated by a due regard for your position as a friendly and independent Sovereign, to your Highness's attentive and favourable consideration; and in assuring your Highness of the friendly feeling entertained for you by Her Majesty's Government, I beg, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 7.

Earl Granville to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 10, 1871.

I HAVE received and had under my consideration the despatches addressed to me from the British Agency at Zanzibar reporting the death of the late Sultan Seyed Majid, the succession to the Throne of his brother Seyed Burgash, and the altered policy with respect to British interests adopted by His Highness since his succession.

In accordance with an arrangement made with the Secretary of State for India in Council, I shall confine my notice of these despatches and my instructions to you thereupon, entirely to the question of the Traffic in Slaves, leaving all general political questions to be dealt with exclusively by the Government of India.

As regards the question of the Traffic in Slaves, I observe from Mr. Churchill's correspondence with Seyed Burgash, that His Highness draws a distinction between the Treaties and Agreements concluded with his predecessors, by which he admits that he is bound, and the declarations and proclamations made by Seyed Majid regarding the Slave Trade which he states do not constitute Treaty engagements, and while there is no doubt as to the validity of the Treaties and Agreements of 1822, 1839, 1845, and 1850, I am not prepared to maintain that the orders issued by the Sultan Seyed Majid in October 1863 and January 1864, regarding the Traffic in Slaves have the same force as Treaty engagements, although they must be assumed to be still in effect until they are officially annulled.

I think, however, it is unwise to raise this question unnecessarily; it will be sufficient to do so if the Sultan makes any change in the existing regulations as laid down by Seyed Majid, and in the meanwhile it may be assumed that those regulations remain in force.

As regards the fresh proposals that were made by Mr. Churchill to Seyed Majid shortly before his death, in accordance with the instructions contained in Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 16th June last, I wish you to explain their nature to Seyed Burgash, pointing out to him that they are framed as much for the protection of innocent traders as for the better suppression of the Slave Trade; that they prohibit the destruction of dhows without a fair and impartial trial in the presence of the interested parties and witnesses, and establish a clear and defined distinction between vessels engaged in the illegal and in the recognized traffic. You will submit them formally to his Highness' consideration, and urge upon him the absolute necessity for some reform of existing abuses, not only with a view to the better suppression of the foreign Slave Trade, but also in the interests of legal commerce, which has doubtless suffered from the system hitherto pursued.

You will report to me as soon as possible His Highness' views upon these proposals, and you will endeavour to obtain the co-operation of your French colleague in recommending them to the Sultan.

I inclose at the same time, for your information and guidance, a Memorandum upon the existing Slave Trade Treaties, engagements, and declarations contracted and promulgated by the foreigners of Muscat and Zanzibar, together with a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Seyed Burgash,* the original of which you will be good enough to forward to His Highness without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Memorandum respecting Treaties with Zanzibar.

(Extract.)

THE following is a list of the Slave Trade Treaties and engagements now in force between Great Britain and the Sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar, relating to Slave Trade, Commerce, &c.:—

Treaty, Slave Trade, September 10, 1822; Convention, Commerce, Slave Trade, &c., May 31, 1839; Additional Article, Slave Trade, December 17, 1839; Agreement, Slave Trade, October 2, 1845; Declaration, Slave Trade, May 6, 1850.

By the Treaty of September, 1822, it was agreed, among other things, that all Traffic in Slaves to foreign countries should cease and be abolished for ever from the dominions and dependencies of the Sultan of Muscat; and orders were accordingly issued at Zanzibar and throughout all the dominions and dependencies of the Imaum of Muscat, on the Coasts of Arabia, Africa, &c., to all his officers to prohibit the sale of slaves to all foreign nations, &c. By this Treaty, permission was also given to the British Government to have an Agent at Zanzibar and the neighbouring ports, for the purpose of having intelligence and watching the Traffic in Slaves with Christian nations. The validity of this Treaty was not affected by the separation of Zanzibar from Muscat in 1861, and it is, therefore, still in force in Zanzibar.

On the 31st May, 1839, a Convention was concluded between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Muscat, whereby, the "engagements" entered into by the Sultan on the 10th September, 1822, for the suppression of the Slave Trade were renewed and confirmed.

On the 17th December, 1839, three Additional Articles were concluded to the Treaty of 1822, authorizing the detention of Muscat vessels by English cruisers beyond certain limits, unless driven thither by stress of weather; and declaring the sale of the Soomalee tribe to be piracy.

On the 20th October, 1845, a further agreement was concluded between Great Britain and the Sultan of Muscat, "his heirs and successors," prohibiting the export of slaves from Africa, as well as their import from Africa into Asia, Arabia, the Red Sea, or Persian Gulf; and authorizing the seizure and confiscation of Muscat slave-vessels by British ships-of-war and East India Company's ships, excepting only such as were engaged in the transport of slaves between Lamoo and Keelwa on the mainland to the islands.

* No. 6.

On the 6th May, 1850, a Declaration was signed by the Imaum of Muscat, in the shape of a letter addressed to Consul Hamerton, granting permission to British ships-of-war to enter the creeks, rivers and harbours, to seize vessels engaged in the Slave Trade; and to destroy slave barracoons.

In October, 1863 (20 Rabbi-al-Akhir, 1280), Sultan Seyed Majid of Zanzibar issued orders forbidding the export of slaves from the port of Keelwa; and on the 1st January, 1864 (20 Rejib, 1280), he issued two notifications, one entirely prohibiting the transport of slaves during the season of exportation, viz., from the 1st January to the 1st of May; and the other forbidding householders from renting houses to the Northern Arabs who visited Zanzibar for the purpose of kidnapping slaves.

(Signed) E. HERTSLET.

Foreign Office, January 31, 1871.

No. 8.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 11, 1871.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, December* 26, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 24th instant, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, relative to the conduct of His Highness Seyd Burgash, subsequently to my taking charge of the Agency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Dr. Kirk to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

(Extract.) *Zanzibar, December* 24, 1870.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that, since taking over charge subsequent to Mr. Churchill's departure, His Highness Seyed Burgash has shown a marked change in his attitude and bearing towards this Agency. Not only have the arbitrary and unjust acts of himself and fanatic Councillors to British subjects been set aside, but these very cases have been placed in my hands for settlement, and His Highness has shown himself peculiarly anxious to do nothing that could be taken as a slight by me.

The dispatch of business is thus greatly facilitated, and our protected Indians saved from much annoyance to which they had been subjected, while I think that we stand in a better position to bring His Highness to reason on the more weighty matter that will be pressed upon him, the suppression of the Slave Trade, on which I have as yet no reason to think that His Highness has altered his views.

In reopening the friendly relations between the Arab Government and British Agency I have allowed all advances to come from his side, and avoided compromising the advantage we hold in pressing important concessions upon a Prince who has once, in insulting terms declined to discuss questions submitted to and entered into by his predecessor, and who will be entirely in our hands the moment we choose to press the matter.

My former intimate acquaintance with Seyed Burgash gives me little hope that he will give in without pressure, but this is easily applied through the Commercial Treaty, one-half the provisions of which have never been enforced.

Should a favourable occasion offer I shall sound His Highness on the slave question, and the way has been prepared for further action by publishing in Arabic and Gujeratee an abstract of our Treaty rights, which I had before submitted to Seyed Majid, at the time he hesitated to reduce the coast tax, then unequally levied on our subjects and the French.

This abstract has been accepted by His Highness Seyed Burgash as a fair embodiment of our Treaty rights.

No. 9.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 11.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, January* 8, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 6th instant, I called the attention of Captain Adams, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," to the fact that the time

granted for transporting slaves from the coast to Zanzibar under Proclamation of 1st January, 1864, had expired after the 31st December, and that a reasonable time had now been given for the last slave dhow to come up, and I instructed him that although I had received no official information from the present Sultan, of his having re-issued the Proclamation alluded to, I was ready to condemn in the Vice-Admiralty Court here any dhows shown to have contravened the provisions thereof, leaving it open to His Highness to appeal against my decree should he feel aggrieved.

Accordingly, last night (7th January), Captain Adams reported to me that he had detained a dhow carrying 268 slaves entering the harbour.

I at once had the master of this dhow brought before me and closely examined him myself as to his voyage, and having carefully compared the custom permit and invoice of slaves shipped, with the endorsement by the Arab Government of Quiloa, being fully satisfied that the dhow had sailed on the 31st December, and before the expiry of the legal time. I accordingly ordered her release, informing His Highness of my proceedings.

The answer returned by His Highness was couched in the most polite terms, with thanks that the dhow and slaves had been released. No question was raised of our right to detain and search slave-vessels in harbour, and no reference made to his former refusal to endorse Syed Majid's Slave Trade Proclamations, which, as far as the action of our cruisers is concerned, are, therefore, in full operation as before.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 10.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(*Received March* 11, 1871.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, January* 9, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch of the 9th instant, addressed to the Bombay Government, relative to compensation obtained from the Zanzibar Government for illegally flogging a man under British protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Dr. Kirk to the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, *Zanzibar, January* 9, 1871.

IT was reported to me on the evening of the 5th instant that a black man named Mabrook, who has been for many years in Captain Fraser's employ as master of one of his coasting schooners, had been flogged by the Arab authorities without previous reference to this Consulate.

The man so treated, in violation of the IV and V Articles of the Commercial Treaty of 1839, is one regarding whom there has already passed a correspondence between this Office and the Bombay Government.*

It seemed, therefore, not improbable that some one of Mabrook's old enemies had taken the occasion of a change of Government to have him beaten, keeping back from His Highness Seyd Burgash his antecedents, and that he was still in the service of an Englishman.

On inquiry it proved that Mabrook had the previous evening been seized by an Arab soldier on the accusation of being drunk, but without any charge of having behaved himself violently or caused annoyance to any one.

He had been placed in the stocks and there kept for fourteen hours, when he received thirty lashes on the back with a stick, cutting deeply into the flesh, and completely disabling him from duty. This was done without even his name being taken to Seyed Burgash or any of the judges, and, to my astonishment on inquiry I found that from two to three such cases happen daily. The Suaheli population are, in fact, at the mercy of a brutal native soldiery, and floggings are given without question or appeal.

At my representation His Highness disowned all personal knowledge that the man was entitled to our protection, although he acknowledged having sanctioned that day the beating of one negro, and, as I have every reason to believe that this statement is true, I have made no claim except for adequate compensation to the man himself, and Captain Fraser for the same motive has waived his claim for loss of the man's service.

* The Governor of Bombay in Council to Sir S. Northcote, dated February 28, 1867, with Inclosures.

For the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I have the honour to report that His Highness gladly accepted the terms demanded, paid at once the sum of 50 dollars, and has in addition thanked me in friendly terms for calling his attention to the existence of so gross a system of cruelty, and one obviously liable to so much abuse.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 11.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(Received March 11.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, January* 14, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of your Lordship, copy of the Administration Report of this Agency, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, showing the state of things in Zanzibar immediately previous to Seyed Majid's death.

Annexes 4, 5, and 6 have been omitted, as treating on subjects more fully reported to your Lordship elsewhere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No 11.

Administration Report of the Zanzibar Agency, 1870.

Rendered July 18, 1870.

THE Administration Report of the British Officer resident at Zanzibar, an independent State outside and distant from the Indian Empire, which holds equal relations with various civilized countries, must necessarily be little more than a Report of the trade and chief political events, with more detailed information regarding that part of the community placed under his care, whose rights it is his duty to watch over, and among whom he has to administer justice.

The British community in Zanzibar consists of natives of India, and born subjects of Great Britain, together with the Goanese who, in the absence of an accredited Portuguese Officer, are here treated in all respects as English subjects.

The three classes above-named consist as follows :—

	No.
1. Natives of India	3,657
2. Natives of England	22
3. Goanese	31
Total	3,710

Making a total population under this Agency of 3,710, exclusive of engineers, Indian Sepoys, and Goanese bandsmen in the service of the Sultan. More detailed information regarding these various bodies is contained in Annex Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The Political Agent at Zanzibar is also, *ex officio*, Her Majesty's Consul and Judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court for the trial of Slave captures made by Her Majesty's cruisers, on which subject he is under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Information regarding Slave Trade matters is contained in Annex Nos. 4 and 5.

During the past year no change has taken place in the relations of Zanzibar with any of the European or American Powers, with the exception of the recognition of the Consulate of the late Hanseatic Republic, as that of the North-German Confederation.

The different Governments here represented are :—

1. Great Britain—John Kirk, Acting Political Agent and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
2. France—Ch. de Vienne, Consul.
3. United States—F. R. Webb, Consul.
4. North-German Confederation, F. O'Swald, Acting Consul.

Customs and Revenue.

In Zanzibar, where there is no public Treasury distinct from the private income of the Sultan, it is impossible to obtain an accurate account of the expenditure. The following is, however, a sufficiently exact statement of the receipts:—

	Dollars.
1. Paid by Jairam Sewji as farmers of the Reserve	310,000
2. Capitation tax paid by the Wahadimu of Zanzibar	10,000
3. Produce of the Sultan's estates	25,000
Total income in 1869	345,000

Being equal to 72,842*l.*

No subsidy having been paid last year to Muskat, and the question of the continuance of this annual charge being still under consideration, the above sum has been at His Highness' sole disposal.

On the other hand, this year there will be a considerable loss exceeding the amount of the subsidy, being as follows:—

	Dollars.
1. Clove tax of 5 per cent. previously levied on Indians and now abolished ..	10,000
2. Loss in consequence of the reduction o the coast duties on produce	30,000
3. Loss from deaths among the Wahadimu from cholera, and diminish of capitation tax	2,000
Estimate loss in 1870	42,000

Thus leaving an available balance of 303,000 dollars, or 63,789*l.*

But it is extremely probable that the greater part of this loss will be taken by the farmers of the revenue, whose profits are considered to be very great.

Ludda Damji, manager of the Customs and Agent for Jairam Sewji who, for upwards of forty years, has been a confidential servant of that house, has given the following information relative to the sums paid at different times for the good-will of the Zanzibar revenue.

In the time of Seyed Sultan the coast of Zanzibar yielded 50,000 dollars per annum, derived chiefly from the Slave Trade.

The Banian house of Wat Bima first rented the Customs at 70,000 dollars, two years afterwards it was raised to 84,000, and passed into the hands of Sewji, then to his son Jairam at 110,000, it has since advanced, at the expiry of five yearly terms, to 140,000, 180,000 and 240,000, reaching the present amount 310,000.

This includes every sort of custom or duty, such as that on imports, on coast produce, ivory, copal, &c., and slaves, but not special contributions, such as that of the "Wahadimu" or Aborigines of Zanzibar.

The tax paid by the Aborigines of Pemba has for several years ceased, the population having disappeared and been replaced by slaves.

Zanzibar Custom Tariff, 1870.

1. Duty on all foreign goods	5 per cent.
2. Duty on all coast produce, except slaves, ivory, and copal	5 "
3. Slaves:—	
A. Shipped to Zanzibar	2 dollars each.
B. Shipped from Zanzibar	2 "
C. Shipped direct from Quiloa, &c. to Lamo	4 "
4. Copal (Animi):—	
A. From Delgado, &c.	½ dollar per frasilah.
B. From Quiloa, &c.	20 per cent.
C. From Bagamoyo, &c.	½ dollar per frasilah.
5. Ivory, Hippopotamus	3 " "
Ivory, Elephants':—	
A. Nyassa Ivory:	
Brought to Delgado and Quiloa by Arab caravans	9 " "
" " " by Native caravans ..	15 " "
B. Unyammezi Ivory:	
Brought to Bagamoyo, &c., by Arab caravans, and taken to Zanzibar	9 " "
Brought to Bagamoyo, &c., by Arab caravans, and sold at the coast	12 dollars per frasilah.
Brought to Bagamoyo, &c., by native caravans	15 " "
C. Nassi Ivory:	
Brought to Membas	3 " "
If taken to Zanzibar, additional to the above	1 " "
D. Somali Ivory:	
From the Benadir—	
(Brava, Merka, Mogdeesha)	2 " "

The above is the authorized Tariff which came in force this year, under the circumstances already reported fully to the Government.

N.B.—It is extremely doubtful how far Seyed Majid will succeed in enforcing the coast produce-tax, should the French and Germans go largely into the coast trade with their own ships.

Trade of Zanzibar.

It is impossible to obtain accurate and reliable statistics of the trade of Zanzibar, every one being interested in representing the imports and exports less than they actually are.

The Customs Master, by showing the true imports from abroad and from the African Coast, would disclose the amount of his profits, and thus draw competition into the field, while the foreign merchants have alike no desire to induce others to think of establishing rival houses.

The statement of imports is, however, of all others relating to Zanzibar commerce, the most easily obtained, and the following may in general be relied on as an approximate to the truth.

If we exclude from former Reports the coast produce, we find that there has been a steady increase up to the present time, thus:—

IMPORTS at Zanzibar Custom-House, exclusive of Coast produce.

Year.	Value imported.
	£
1861–2	245,981
1862–3	332,092
1863–4	294,613
1866–7	380,051
1867–8	433,693

The following Table shows in dollars the imports of the year 1866-67 from 23rd August to 23rd August:—

IMPORTS in 1866–67.

From what Country.	Amount.
	Dollars.
United Kingdom	311,020
British India	408,769
Kertch	266,952
Arabia	71,169
France	66,900
United States	297,160
Hamburg	384,175
Total	1,805,245

The first three items representing the whole British interest, or 985,841 dollars, being nearly three times greater than that of any other nation, exclusive of the indirect British imports brought in Hamburg and French vessels.

The accompanying Table exhibits in detail the value of the chief articles of imports during the year 1867-68; from this an increase of 254,779 dollars' worth of imports over the preceding year is apparent, but, on the other hand, the British interest has fallen 257,642 dollars, this being chiefly due to an interruption in the direct trade with Great Britain, and the closing of the mercantile house of H. A. Fraser and Co., which for the time limited its attention to the manufacture of cocoa-nut oil and sugar.

Of late it has been clearly seen that the cotton manufacture of Kutch and Bombay cannot compete with the cheap cloth of Europe, and the natives ascribe the yearly increasing number of Kutch emigrants to the ruin of the native cotton trade. However this may be, the fact of an absolute diminution in the exports from India to East Africa, at the same time that the total trade of this region has increased, is plainly evident.

A more accurate estimate of the exports from Zanzibar to other countries may be made from a statement of the produce of the coast and island than from any return given by the coast traders. Those from the coast for the year 1867-68 are shown in the Table annexed, to which must be added cocoa-nut oil, dried cocoa-nuts, and coir fibre, the produce of the island itself.

IMPORTS at the Zanzibar Custom-House during the Twelve Months ending August 23, 1868.

Articles of Importation.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Kutch.	Arabia, and Persian Gulf.	Madagascar, Comoro Islands, & Mozambique.	France.	United States o America.	Hamburg.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alkali	..	..	..	..	..	3,500	1,700	2,000	7,200
Arms	6,000	..	..	..	..	2,800	..	42,950	51,750
Beads	..	3,500	..	..	..	5,100	..	87,000	25,600
Candles	..	..	..	..	..	4,200	..	7,300	11,500
Caps, red	..	..	..	..	..	7,400	..	2,100	9,500
Carpets	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
Cloth, cotton	25,000	344,550	264,400	51,000	..	89,900	237,000	334,000	1,345,850
„ sail	..	..	2,600	..	..	..	8,000	..	10,600
„ silk	..	..	3,200	..	..	..	..	..	3,200
„ woollen	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	..	13,850	15,050
Coir	..	250	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	5,250
Cordage	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,000	..	22,000
Cockery and glass	10,500	3,100	..	..	..	2,200	..	13,020	28,820
Coal	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,700	31,400
Coffee	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000
Ebony	..	..	..	..	11,000	..	..	..	11,000
Fish, salt	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	8,000
Fruits, dried	..	300	..	5,275	..	..	..	..	5,575
Gold lace and thread	..	1,190	1,100	..	..	..	..	1,800	4,090
Grains, cereals, &c.	..	3,500	350	500	55,000	..	..	..	59,350
Gunpowder	..	..	..	..	..	3,900	10,900	12,200	27,000
Ironware	..	2,400	..	..	..	1,100	..	4,350	7,850
Ivory	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	5,000
Metals	..	906	..	..	..	4,610	750	11,900	18,166
Miscellaneous	3,450	12,500	9,210	4,930	..	11,330	7,700	14,510	63,630
Oil and oil seeds	..	..	..	..	..	5,300	5,000	2,000	12,300
Opium	..	1,700	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	3,200
Paper	..	..	..	..	..	1,800	..	200	2,000
Perfumery, drugs	..	4,233	..	1,800	..	..	..	270	6,303
Preserved meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	7,000
Salt	..	..	50	2,500	..	..	..	..	2,550
Sherbet	..	..	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	12,000
Spices	..	7,450	600	..	..	..	..	..	8,050
Soap	..	1,560	..	..	..	4,400	9,000	4,000	18,960
Sugar	..	9,750	150	..	22,000	6,400	2,250	720	41,270
Timber	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	130	1,130
Tobacco, snuff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,100	..	7,100
Tortoise shell	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000
Vermicelli	..	..	..	..	..	3,350	..	..	3,350
Wax	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	..	..	4,000
Wines and spirits	3,000	..	..	..	..	14,100	..	14,500	31,600
Wire, brass									
„ iron	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..	35,760	39,760
Total	49,650	396,889	281,660	81,505	105,000	188,590	311,400	641,260	2,055,954

Produce of the Zanzibar Dominions on the Coast and adjacent Islands imported in Zanzibar in 1867–68.

Articles.	Delgado to Qualy.	Bagamoyo.	Pengani and Tanga.	Pemba.	Mombassa and Lamo.	Somali Ports.	Various parts of the Coast.	Total.
	Dollar .	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Cassava root	..	..	..	14,000	..	..	..	14,000
Cloves	..	..	..	21,000	..	..	..	21,000
Cocoa nuts	..	..	..	12,500	12,500	..	..	25,000
Copal (Animi)	40,000	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	100,000
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	600
Cowries	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,000	98,000
Copra	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	3,000
Coir and baskets	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
Cereals	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	..	45,000
Ebony	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Glue	..	..	6,000	4,000	..	16,000	..	26,000
Hides	..	8,000	..	..	..	43,000	..	51,000
Hippopotamus teeth	..	2,000	..	..	..	400	..	2,400
Horns, rhinoceros	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
Ivory	41,600	462,650	124,250	..	15,000	20,000	..	663,500
Molasses	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..	2,300
Orchella weed	..	4,000	..	..	..	46,000	..	50,000
Sesamen seed	70,000	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	100,000
Slaves	262,500	..	..	..	..	..	7,500	270,000
Timber	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	7,000
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	24,000
Tortoise-shell	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Wax	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Total	421,100	600,650	130,250	56,800	27,500	155,400	136,100	1,527,800

Table showing that part of the Produce of Zanzibar Island exported to Foreign Countries in the Year 1867–68.

Produce.	Value.
	Dollars.
Cloves	300,000
Cocoa nuts	200,000
Coir fibre	5,000
Sugar and molasses	15,000
Red pepper	5,000
Total	525,000

Estimate of the Exports from Zanzibar to Foreign Countries.

	Dollars.
Produce of the Island of Zanzibar	525,000
Produce of the Coast not consumed in the Island	1,213.000
Goods in transit	118,000
Total exports	1,856,000

Law and Justice.

The four Christian nations having Treaties with the Zanzibar State enjoy within the Sultan's dominions full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over their respective subjects.

During last year sixty-seven civil suits have been heard in the English Consular Court, fifty-eight of which have been for property valued at 10,833*l.* 5*s.* 7¾*d.*, the remainder for rights not estimated in money.

At the same time 212 cases, in which British-protected subjects have been plaintiffs, and natives of Zanzibar defendants, have been referred to the Arab Court, which is conducted by the Wuzeer, in the presence of three of the Kathis, as legal advisers.

The number of police and criminal cases before the British Consul is trifling: the former arising in drunken brawls between seamen and Goanese shopkeepers, and the latter from slave dealings, or the receipt of stolen goods by Indians.

Annex No. 1.

The Mussulman Indian population of Zanzibar consists of three sects: the Khoja, Bohra, and Memon; the last only being Sunni in their faith.

1. Khojas.

There are now 2,558 Khojas within the Zanzibar dominions, exclusive of those settled in Madagascar and the French Colonies of Mayotta and Nosi-bé.

TABLE showing the Distribution of Khojas within the Zanzibar Dominions in 1870.

Place of Residence.	No. of Individuals.	Houses.
Zanzibar	2,100	535
Pemba	59	28
Bagamoyo	137	36
Morima villages	25	10
Dar Salam	43	13
Quiloa	176	77
Mungas	18	9
Total	2,558	703

The accompanying Table shows the place of origin in India of the Zanzibar Khoja families:—

Place of Origin in India.	No. of Families.
Kutch	422
Jamnuggur	100
Bhownuggur..	7
Bombay	5
Muskat	1
Total	535

There are 700 married females in the Zanzibar population of 2,100 Khojas. Thirty years ago there were here only 165 families, and 26 married women, showing that the members of this sect have multiplied six-fold in the last thirty years, and the married or settled part have increased at a still greater ratio. This increase has been of late entirely owing to the arrival of emigrants from Kutch.

The Khoja community is governed by a Council of five Elders (the Amuldair), who, on the occurrence of a death-vacancy, elect the successor.

There are two officers chosen yearly by the Council to attend to routine business; these are the Muki and Kamaria, but their position is altogether subordinate to the Council or Jemad.

The five members of the Jemad at present are—

1. Rahutulla Hama, of Nuggur.
2. Taria Topin, of Kutch.
3. Lalji Thawer, of Kutch.
4. Alibhoz Somji, of Nuggur.
5. Gullam Hoosein Tidepar, of Kutch.

Since the death of Hama, father of the first on the above list, there has been no Waris or President nominated by the Aga Khan.

No act is considered binding on the Khoja body, or in any way legal, that has not received the assent, either verbal or in writing, of every one of the five members of the Amuldair.

The amount raised by the Khojas for religious purposes, and remitted to the Aga Khan in Bombay, was last year 45,000 rupees; this year it will equal 60,000 rupees, exclusive of the sum of 12,000 rupees left by will to the Aga Khan.

Every year the number of Khoja pilgrims to Verbulla increases. This season about 150 set out at the beginning of the south-west monsoon in April and May.

The total mortality from cholera during the late epidemic among the Zanzibar Khojas has been 135, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Besides the large building or Jemad Khan, used for the weekly feasts and on other public occasions, the Khojas are possessed of other property in town, and of the neck

of land uniting Zanzibar Town with the island; this is partly occupied by their cemetery and mosque.

II. Bohras.

In the middle of the 18th century the Bohra Mussulmans, people of Surat, settled on the north-west coast of Madagascar, about the same as Khojas from Surat settled in Zanzibar. They next formed trading stations on the African Coast between Lamo and Patta, and to this day still hold in their hands the greater part of the trade of that region.

During the past fifty years Bohras of Surat and Rajkote have ceased to arrive, but a great emigration has taken place from Kutch.

The Bohra community in Zanzibar is guided by a Moola and the chief men of the sect, but possess no well-organized Council like that of the Khojas. The orders of the Shief of Surat are in all cases final.

This body possesses separate mosques and burial-grounds in Zanzibar.

In 1870 the statistics of the Bohra population of Zanzibar were as follows:—

Place of Residence.	Adults.		Children.	Total.	Houses.
	Males.	Females.			
Zanzibar	75	65	110	250	40
Pemba	23	13	15	51	16
Lamo	20	14	8	42	11
Melinda	37	..	..	37	21
Mabroni	4	..	..	4	2
Mombassa	39	33	70	142	25
Wassein	2	..	..	2	2
Tanga	31	5	8	44	16
Bar Salam	4	4	2	10	4
Quala	3	..	..	3	1
Mungao	2	1	..	3	1
Total	240	135	213	588	139
Total adults	375				

III. The various Lunni sects of Indian Mohamedans are of little importance and few in number in Zanzibar. They do not probably exceed 250 individuals.

Annex No. 2.

HINDOO or Banian Residents within the Zanzibar Dominions in 1870.

Where resident.	No. of Houses.	No. of Individuals.
Zanzibar Island	80	200
Pemba Island	3	5
Monfia Island	3	6
Lamo	25	42
Mombassa	17	30
Tanga	21	36
Bagamayo	40	54
Bar Salam	38	52
Quala	15	16
Quiloa and Mungao	25	33
Total	267	474

These are almost all natives of Kutch, of the Bhattia and Wania sects, who are prevented by their customs from bringing their wives and families to so distant a port.

Annex No. 3.

The European and American population resident within the Sultan's dominions consists of 66 men, women, and children inclusive. Of these 22 are English, 25 French, 12 Germans, and 7 Americans.

There are nine mercantile houses, and four religious missions, the excess of English

and French over the others being due to their respective missions alone, as the chief foreign trade is in the hands of Germans and Americans.

Mozambique.

The Indian agency at Zanzibar being the only station in East Tropical Africa, where a British officer is resident, I here add a few notes showing the present state of the Portuguese dominions in the Mozambique.

Notwithstanding the obstructive policy of Portugal the commerce of Mozambique has of late years considerably increased, owing to the encouragement given to the growth of coast produce by two rival French houses that now hold in their hand the business of that part of the coast.

With Great Britain Mozambique has no direct trade, but, as at Zanzibar, much of the goods imported by foreign nations are of English origin and manufacture.

At present there are ten Indian houses doing trade in the city of Mozambique to the extent of about 60,000*l.* yearly. But they complain that of late years the most lucrative part of their trade has passed to the French, who now import direct from Europe goods which they formerly supplied through Bombay and Zanzibar.

The Benza rebellion, which for two years have cut off the ivory trade of Lete, and the upper Zambezi from the coast, still continues, having gained strength and importance through the successive defeats of three Expeditions organized for its suppression.

During last year an order has been published abolishing the status of slavery within the Portuguese possessions abroad, thus anticipating the term fixed by former legislature.

The new tariff, published for the regulation and reduction of the Custom dues will, if properly carried out, act as an inducement to foreign vessels to visit these ports.

Cholera, which has appeared in the Island of Zanzibar in May last, is reported still to continue.

The annexed Tables show the value of imports and exports at Mozambique during the years 1866 and 1867.

TRADE of the Port of Mozambique in the Year 1866.

No.	Nature of Goods.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1.	Beads	3,503	..
2.	Books	25	..
3.	Brass wire	549	..
4.	Butter	2,270	..
5.	Coffee	..	234
6.	Copper and Bronze	1,715	..
7.	Copra	..	3,118
8.	Cotton goods	77,618	..
9.	Cowries	..	2,814
10.	Flour	286	..
11.	Ground nuts (Arrachide)	..	268
12.	Gunpowder	6,088	..
13.	Hardware	2,377	..
14.	Iron bars	2,036	..
15.	Ivory, elephant's	..	76,317
16.	" hipppotamus'	..	486
17.	Lead	540	..
18.	Millet	..	2,159
19.	Orchella weed	..	1,463
20.	Peas	..	633
21.	Rice	..	1,583
22.	Columba root	..	783
23.	Rhinoceros horns	..	132
24.	Sessam seed	..	6,997
25.	Soap	592	..
26.	Spirits	2,099	..
27.	Sugar	3,185	..
28.	Tea	3,224	..
29.	Tobacco	363	107
30.	Tortoise shell	..	193
31.	Wax	..	6,832
32.	Wine	2,147	..
33.	Miscellaneous	18,730	1,261
	Total	127,356	105,380

Custom dues on imports and exports equal to about 14,494*l.*

TRADE of the Port of Mozambique in the Year 1867.

No.	Nature of Goods.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1.	Beads	2,471	..
2.	Brass wire	1,172	..
3.	Butter	2,143	..
4.	Coir fibre and rope	..	975
5.	Copper and bronze	4,310	..
6.	Copra	..	1,889
7.	Cotton goods	128,019	..
8.	Cowries	..	5,727
9.	Flour	551	..
10.	Ground nuts (Arachide)	..	966
11.	Gunpowder	3,449	..
12.	Hardware	1,626	..
13.	Iron bars	3,600	..
14.	Ivory, elephant's	..	59,492
15.	„ hippopotamus	..	498
16.	Lead	291	..
17.	Millet seed	..	132
18.	Muskets	2,557	..
19.	Orchella weed	..	3,109
20.	Peas	..	495
21.	Rice	2,671	2,004
22.	Calumba root	782	..
23.	Rhinoceros horn	..	388
24.	Sessam seed	..	9,139
25.	Soap	216	..
26.	Spirits	2,694	..
27.	Sugar	3,288	..
28.	Tea	1,578	..
29.	Tobacco	466	..
30.	Tortoise shell	..	196
31.	Bees' wax	..	2,585
32.	Wine	4,976	..
33.	Miscellaneous	18,235	4,199
	Total	184,323	92,585

Custom dues on Imports and Exports, equal to about 22,000*l*.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

No. 12.

Dr. Kirk to Earl Granville.—(*Received March* 11.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 16, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 12th instant, a large dhow or bugala was boarded when coming to anchor in this harbour, by a boat from Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe;" a few slaves being found on board she was detained in order that I might examine the papers.

The same evening I questioned the captain, a rather intelligent negro, who gave direct answers to all I asked, and his statements were confirmed in Court the following day.

A full report of proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court being herewith inclosed I shall not now allude to the circumstances of the case, but feel it right to explain to your Lordship more fully than appears on the face of the decree, the motives that induced me not to destroy this dhow, although I might have been justified in so doing if we consider that the captain by taking these slaves on board, although under the authority of the Custom-house officials, had compromised the owner's interests, a man living at Zanzibar, and innocent of any guilty knowledge in the matter.

As to the release of the cargo there could be no question, nor did Captain Adams enter a claim on that head; but it is equally right that I should state that Captain Adams did consider himself entitled to the dhow, although he agreed with me in thinking that had the captain of the dhow known the illegality of his act and the consequences, he never would have allowed the slaves to be shipped.

Possibly under the circumstances the more correct course might have been to have condemned and destroyed the dhow, leaving the owner to recover its value in a civil suit

from the Customs agent, through whose act the captain had been led to sail from Lindi believing his voyage legal.

Such a course in a country such as this must necessarily be slow and unsatisfactory, besides being open to be misunderstood by the natives: and I was particularly anxious at the present moment to show that justice and not technical procedure was what I wished to administer.

It had with me, moreover, no small weight that the dhow in question had been taken in harbour, in sight of the Sultan's own palace, and within the jurisdiction of His Highness, or of the agency not of the Royal Navy. The late Sultan on all occasions protested against our right of seizure of national vessels in his harbour; and as His Highness Syed Burgash had already tacitly acquiesced in the limiting proclamations of his predecessor only a few days ago, I now wished to obtain his approval of my conduct in doing much more that Syed Majid even willingly allowed, and thus establish a precedent. To have acted on this occasion in such a way as to call forth a protest from His Highness would ill have suited my object.

I therefore released the dhow, and fined the Customs agent at Lindi directly the sum of 350 dollars, to be paid over to the captors as prize, subject always to the approval of the authorities, whose sanction will I doubt not be obtained.

By this course the blame and the fine coming home at once to the true offenders, I hope, through their interested influence, to prevent in future the like from again occurring, for the Customs agents along the coast know so well every transaction where their interest is concerned, that if made responsible no slaves could be shipped without the fact being sooner or later known and reported.

Your Lordship will also see from the annexed correspondence, that I have used my influence with the Arab Government for the punishment of those who took the slaves on board, and that the captain of the dhow has not escaped free; his punishment will probably make him more circumspect in future.

I trust my proceedings in this matter may meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Proceedings in the Admiralty Court of Zanzibar.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of Zanzibar.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the ship or vessel the property of Abderachman, 13 male and 6 female slaves.

APPEARED personally R. Adams, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," and made oath that, on the 12th day of January, 1871, his ship, being at anchor in the harbour of Zanzibar, seeing the said vessel entering port, sent a boat under Lieutenant Bower to examine her, who, on his return, informed the deponent there were on board a number of slaves. Having taken the dhow alongside Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," she has been there seized and retained on the ground that, although provided with the usual pass and slave permit for the numbers of slaves on board, the time of her sailing from Quiloa was after that allowed by law; and he further made oath that all the papers, writings, and documents were placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Consul the same day and in the same condition as received.

On the 13th January, 1871, the said R. Adams, Esq., was duly sworn to the truth of this affidavit.

Before me:

(Signed) JOHN KIRK, *Acting Political Agent, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.*

(*By the Judge.*) The Court, having carefully considered the evidence, is convinced of the truthfulness of the statements brought forward. Here the parties are not at issue on points of fact, all of which are plainly stated by the captain of the dhow, even those that inculpate himself, and compromise his vessel, no reserve or deception being attempted.

The circumstances of the case are briefly these: A man, against whose character nothing is known, residing at the time in the town of Zanzibar, freights his vessel to a native merchant, who ships at Lindi a cargo consisting chiefly of grain, while passengers

make private arrangements at the same port with the master of the vessel for freight of a certain amount of additional cargo and 19 slaves.

The Customs Master at Lindi certifying to the above shipment, and to having taken on the part of the farmer of Customs the tax on export of slaves.

Lindi is a port outside the limits within which slave transport is permitted, and therefore the sailing of slaves from there is a thing wholly illegal.

When at Quiloa, to which port a considerable part of the cargo was consigned, an endorsement is made on the manifest of the portion there landed, and Customs dues received thereon, but no notice taken of the presence of slaves, who still remain on board, and who sailed in the same dhow from Quiloa two days after the commencement of the prohibited time. It is impossible to believe that the Customs Agent was not aware that the vessel entered Quiloa witb slaves from Lindi, seeing that they are openly entered as part of the cargo on board, although not landed there. The amount of blame, however, attaching to the officer at Quiloa is infinitely less than that of the other at Lindi, who sanctioned the export of slaves from a harbour at which that export is totally prohibited at all times; and, as both these officials are natives of Kutch, and so under British jurisdiction, we have a guarantee that their misconduct will be duly noticed.

Looking at the position of the owner of the cargo, there is no suspicion that he could have had any idea that this vessel would carry slaves.

The case of the dhow owner is somewhat different; for, although personally ignorant, he is responsible for the acts of his native captain, by whom the dhow was certainly compromised while on the passage from Lindi to Quiloa; so, too, when sailing from Quiloa two days after the commencement of the prohibited time.

Viewing the above facts, and also that the dhow was seized in the Harbour of Zanzibar, and not at sea, and that from beginning to end there has been no concealment or denial of the facts, and that the negro captain seems honestly to have believed that, in receiving the official sanction of the Customs Agent at Lindi to ship the slaves, he was justified in so doing; and, no mention made at Quiloa by the officials there that he was transgressing the law, it seems advisable to allow this dhow to escape, not as an absolute right, but rather because the officials, who, by their culpable acts, misled the native master of the vessel, and induced him to allow a few slaves to be taken in the dhow which he probably would not have done had it been pointed out to him the risk he ran.

As to the slaves, they are declared forfeited, along with all property of their owners in the dhow. The Judge stated that it was his intention to call upon the Customs Agents to pay a considerable fine, and that this he should make over for the benefit of the captors.

Captain Adams said in Court that he acknowledged the justice of the decision in releasing the cargo, but that the dhow seemed to him fairly compromised by the acts of the master, and that the owner must abide by the consequences of his agent; he, however was not prepared to differ or appeal from the Court, as it seemed to the Judge to be expedient to release the vessel and punish the Customs Agents.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of Zanzibar.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen,

Against the ship or vessel the property of Abderachman, with 13 male and 6 female slaves, of which Ziga is master, seized as liable to forfeiture by R. Adams, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," before John Kirk, Esq., Judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Zanzibar, on the 13th day of January, 1871, personally appeared the above-named R. Adams, and produced before me, the said Judge, the declaration hereunto annexed, which set out the circumstances under which a native vessel, having on board 13 male and 6 female slaves, was captured in the harbour on the 12th instant by Lieutenant Bower, in command of the boat of Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe."

In the presence of a delegate from His Highness the Sultan, and after due monition, issued to the parties, having heard the evidence on both sides, sufficient proof having been shown that the above dhow was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties and Proclamations made by His Highness the Sultan, and His Highness having sanctioned the capture within the precincts of this harbour, the slaves, 19 in number, on board of this dhow are said to have been lawfully seized, and are forfeited as lawful prizes to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, with all cargo and goods the property of the various shippers of these slaves. The dhow and cargo other than that part above expressed to be released. The master of dhow, shippers of slaves, and Customs Agent, to be called to account.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my Seal of Office to be affixed hereto. Dated at Zanzibar the thirteenth day of January, 1871.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Dr. Kirk to Mr. Damji.

Sir,

Zanzibar, January 13, 1871.

DUE notice having been given you will be good enough to cause to be sold by public auction, at the Custom-house, the whole of the grain, the property of one Mejid, seized from the dhow of Abderachman and confiscated by my orders, dated 13th Jauuary, in the Vice-Admiralty Court here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Dr. Kirk to Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir,

Zanzibar, January 13, 1871.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Highness that this day those interested in the dhow of Sheikh Abderachman appeared before me, which dhow was detained, as I told your Highness yesterday, by Her Majesty's ship "Nymphe," on the ground of having sailed from Quiloa after the prohibited time.

I have to thank your Highness for causing Sheikh Yoosoof to attend on your part in this matter, he will explain to you what has passed and the reasons why, after hearing evidence, I ordered the dhow and cargo to be released, and that only the slaves and goods of their masters should be confiscated.

Your Highness will see in this, that I am determined to support your authority and punish those who transgress your orders in Slave Trade matters.

Your Highness will agree with me in the course I have followed in releasing the dhow and cargo, but assuredly had it been shown that the owners of these had known that slaves were to be taken they should have been included with the guilty.

I must, however, demand that the captain of this dhow, the three passengers, Mejid, Khatibu, and Hemadi be punished along with Hemedbin Salim, of Lindi, and the Customs agent dismissed from Lindi, inasmuch as they have transgressed the IIIrd Article of the Slave Trade Treaty of the 29th Ramadan, 1261, in shipping slaves from south of Sonji Manara.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Seyed Burgash, Sultan of Zanzibar, to Dr. Kirk.

(Translation.)

(After the usual compliments.) 22 *Shawal*, 1287 (*January* 14, 1871).

YOUR honoured letter has been received and your friend has understood its contents.

We fully concur in your decision as to the dhow and its cargo. Now regarding the people you have named, we have ordered them to be punished, and three of these are now in irons; of the remaining two, one is in Zanzibar and the other at Lindi, when we find them they too shall be put in irons. With respect to the agent of Ludda we have given orders that he be dismissed from the service of the Custom-house.

From Burgash bin Seyed. Written by his servant and under his orders, by Mahomed Bukashim with his own hand.

(Signed) BURGASH BIN SAEED.

No. 13.

Earl Granville to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 17, 1871.

SINCE my despatch of the 10th instant was written, I have received your despatches of the 26th December and the 8th and 16th of January, reporting a favourable change in the state of affairs at Zanzibar, and in the policy of Seyed Burgash with respect to the Slave Trade; and I have to convey to you my entire approval of your proceedings as reported in those despatches.

I have learnt with great satisfaction that Seyed Burgash no longer desires to repudiate the decrees and proclamations of his predecessor with respect to the action of Her Majesty's cruisers against slave-traders within his dominions, and against the Traffic in Slaves during the periods when it was prohibited by the late Sultan; and I attribute this satisfactory result in a great measure to the tact and discretion which you have shown in these matters.

I have nothing to add to the instructions that I sent to you on the 10th instant regarding the fresh proposals for the better suppression of the Slave Trade which it will be your duty to submit to Seyed Burgash, and I wish to leave the time and mode of executing those instructions entirely to your discretion. I will only add that, in consequence of a recent decision of the Treasury, no additional expense can be incurred for the present, as proposed in the Report of the Committee, in increasing the staff of the Agency at Zanzibar, or the naval force employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast, or in appointing Consular Agents along the Coast to control the traffic within the limits to be regulated by Treaty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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